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Algeria	4,000 Drs.	Iraq	15,200 Drs.	Norway	6,000 Nkr.
Austria	17 S.	Italy	1200 Lire	Canada	1,700 Dollars
Bahrain	6,650 Drs.	Jordan	450 Frs.	Portugal	60 Esc.
Belgium	37 R.F.	Kuwait	16,000 Drs.	Coster	6,000 Esc.
Canada	100 Drs.	Kuwait	500 Frs.	Spain	100 Pts.
Cyprus	450 Drs.	Liberia	22,500 Drs.	Switzerland	90 Sfr.
Czechoslovakia	7,000 D.K.	Liberia	100 Pts.	Spain	90 Pes.
Egypt	100 Drs.	Liberia	100 Pts.	Saudi Arabia	6,000 S.R.
Finland	4,000 P.M.	Liberia	100 Pts.	Singapore	200 S.R.
France	5,000 F.	Liberia	70 Esc.	Tunisia	2,000 Drs.
Germany	2,200 Drs.	Liberia	250 Drs.	U.S.A.	112,000 Drs.
Great Britain	40 P.	Morocco	5,500 Drs.	U.S.S.R.	1,500 Drs.
Greece	170 Drs.	Netherlands	1,500 Fr.	U.S.S.R.	50,000 Drs.
Iran	170 Drs.	Nigeria	170 Drs.	Yugoslavia	70 D.

ESTABLISHED 1887

Jenkins Quitting as Leader Of British Social Democrats

Likely Successor Is David Owen

By R.W. Apple
New York Times Service

LONDON — Roy Jenkins announced Monday night that he was resigning as leader of the new Social Democratic Party and urged that David Owen be chosen to succeed him.

Mr. Jenkins, 62, said in a statement that he thought it desirable, "at the start of a Parliament which is clearly going to run for some years," that the Social Democrats choose now the person who will

A difference in style, but not policies, is expected at the Treasury under Nigel Lawson. Page 9.

end it in the next election. Mr. Owen, the only other party founder who still holds a seat in Parliament, is expected at the Treasury under Nigel Lawson. Page 9.

It is unlikely that Mr. Owen will be challenged. The leader must be a member of Parliament, and only our other Social Democrats won a Thursday's general election: Ian Wrigglesworth, John Cartwright and Robert MacLennan, who were elected, and one new member.

Mr. Owen did well in his Plymouth Devonsport constituency, where he won a majority of 5,000 against all the odds and was considered the party's best campaigner on the stump and on national radio and television.

A former Labor Party foreign secretary, Mr. Owen is known to want to retain the Social Democrats' separate identity so they can appeal to disillusioned Labor voters. He supports the continuation of the alliance with the Liberals, but he will resist any move toward a merger of the two parties as suggested by several Liberal MPs.

The alliance parties won 25 percent of the popular vote, but they took only 23 of 650 seats. Britain's winner-take-all system tends to penalize third parties, especially if their support is diffuse.

Mr. Jenkins' decision came as a complete surprise. He disclosed it after a meeting Monday afternoon at his home in rural Oxfordshire with Mr. Owen and the other members of the "Gang of Four," who started the party in 1981: William Rodgers and Mrs. Shirley Williams. They were both beaten on Thursday but plan to remain active in party affairs.

If anyone chooses to oppose Mr. Owen, the new leader will be chosen in a mail poll of the entire party membership, beginning on June



Roy Jenkins

22. Otherwise, Mr. Owen will take over his new duties on that date.

Only 24 hours earlier, Michael Foot, the leader of the Labor Party, announced that he would step down in October. As the maneuvering for his job began Monday, it appeared that Neil Kinnock, a Welsh left-winger, was opening up a considerable lead over his opponents. Mr. Kinnock won pledges of support from several major trade unions, which will cast 40 percent of the votes in the electoral college that is to choose the new leader.

In the diplomats' view, the Kremlin has been pursuing its own version of the West's "two-track"

approach to the missile issue, negotiating tentatively at Geneva while hoping that public opposition to the U.S. missiles would overwhelm the governments that agreed to accept them, eliminating the necessity for substantial Soviet concessions.

The key to Soviet hopes is it is generally agreed, was West Germany, which scheduled to take all of the 108 Pershing-2 missiles, which have caused the greatest concern among Soviet military planners. This is because unlike the subsonic, terrorizing cruise missiles, Pershings are ballistic missiles, only about 10 minutes flying time from targets in the western Soviet Union and high.

Mr. Kinnock has been a close and in Soviet priorities, partly because of the ripple effect that a British decision to oppose deployment of the cruise missiles should to go there could have on other nations in the alliance, in

cluding West Germany.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher completed the reorganization of her government for the new Parliament, which begins on Wednesday, with the official opening a week later. In addition to the middle and lower ministerial ranks, she demoted 14 persons to the back benches, promoted 11 and brought eight backbenchers into the government for the first time.

One of the more important changes involved the Foreign Office. Baroness Young, the former Conservative leader in the House of Lords, was named as chief deputy to Sir Geoffrey Howe, the new foreign secretary, replacing Douglas Hurd, who was sent to the Home Office.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Soviet May Shift Geneva Strategy

By John F. Burns
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's election triumph in Britain, after the conservative victory in West Germany's elections three months ago, could persuade the Kremlin to reassess its approach to the Geneva talks on medium-range missiles, Western diplomats say here.

The British result, returning a government that has been staunch in its support of Washington's

NEWS ANALYSIS

stand in the Geneva talks, effectively closes the door on Soviet hopes of achieving a favorable outcome in the talks through the processes of West European politics, in the view of a number of well-placed European diplomats who have been monitoring the Soviet negotiating strategy.

Although elections are to be held next month in Italy, a third nation that has agreed to accept U.S. medium-range missiles if no agreement is reached in Geneva, the diplomats say there believe the outcome there is likely to have little impact on Soviet thinking, even if it strengthens leftist parties.

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version of the West's "two-track" approach to the missile issue, negotiating tentatively at Geneva while hoping that public opposition to the U.S. missiles would overwhelm the governments that agreed to accept them, eliminating the necessity for substantial Soviet concessions.

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cluding West Germany.

The spokesman for the Zimbabwean government had informed the British, U.S. and Australian diplomatic representatives in Harare of the developments.

A Western diplomat in Harare, who asked not to be identified, said Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's latest message to the three governments said the six tourists appeared to have been killed the day after they were kidnapped July 23, 1982, in the southern Matabeleland province.

The victims were identified as



MINISTERS MEET — Minister of External Relations Claude Cheysson of France greeted Britain's new foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, at a meeting Monday of European Community foreign ministers in Luxembourg. The ministers were preparing for a meeting of EC leaders next week in Stuttgart. Page 5.

United Press International

Zimbabwe Says Black Dissidents Admit Kidnap-Killing of Tourists

United Press International

HARARE, Zimbabwe — Five black dissidents held in the kidnap last year of six foreign tourists have admitted to killing the men, officials said Monday.

Despite the confessions, a government spokesman said it had not been confirmed that the tourists — two Americans, two Britons and two Australians — were dead, because the bodies have not been recovered.

He said the suspects had not been able to produce the bodies when taken to the scene of the kidnapping and alleged burial site, north of the southwestern city of Bulawayo on the main road to the Victoria Falls.

The spokesman said the Zimbabwean government had informed the British, U.S. and Australian diplomatic representatives in Harare of the developments.

A Western diplomat in Harare, who asked not to be identified, said Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's latest message to the three governments said the six tourists appeared to have been killed the day after they were kidnapped July 23, 1982, in the southern Matabeleland province.

The government of Zimbabwe is keeping as informed of the progress of their investigation," she said, adding that the reported deaths of the tourists have not been confirmed.

In Australia, the government confirmed it had received the communication from Harare advising Canberra that the tourists were feared dead. "The government is advised that the indications are all the tourists were killed on the day after their capture," Minister for Foreign Affairs Bill Hayden said Sunday night.

There was no immediate confirmation from the British government that it had received the note, but The Guardian quoted a Foreign Office spokesman as saying, "There is still no concrete evidence about what has happened."

The tourists were among a party of nine travelers on a trans-Africa overland tour who were ambushed at a roadside.

At home in Bellevue, Washington, Mr. Ellis' parents, William and Dorothy Ellis, Sunday refused to believe their son was dead.

"There's no verification at all. As far as we're concerned, there's not any truth to it," said Mrs. Ellis.

"We've heard so many reports like these over the past year. We're just going on with a very positive attitude and keep hoping that Kevin is okay."

Mr. Ellis and Mr. Brett Baldwin's father, Brooks Baldwin, traveled to Zimbabwe in February and placed newspaper advertisements offering money in exchange for proof that their sons were alive. No such proof has been received.

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A Quintessential Australian Goes to White House

Controversial Robert Hawke, a 'Regular Bloke,' Is No Ordinary Politician

By William Branigin
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — With his broad accent, blunt speech and gregarious manner, Robert Hawke strikes many of his countrymen as the quintessential Australian.

His image as a "regular bloke" has helped him consistently top polls in recent years as Australia's most popular political figure and win election as the country's new Labor Party prime minister three months ago.

But Mr. Hawke, 53, who is making his first visit to the United States as Australia's leader, is anything but ordinary. A former Rhodes scholar with a degree in economics from Oxford University, he rejected an academic career and rose to the leadership of his country's trade-union movement.

He acquired a reputation as a tough negotiator and brilliant union advocate despite problems with what his authorized biography called his frequent public bouts of "boozing and womanizing."

A reformed drunk whose long battle with "the grog" etched deep lines in his face and damaged his health before he gave up liquor in 1980, Mr. Hawke captured the leadership of the Labor Party last February. He won the prime minister's job the following month in a landslide, capping an unprecedented rise in Australian politics.

Now his government is struggling to hold together a fragile "national consensus" on wages and prices at home while wrestling with party foreign policies favoring aid to Vietnam and rejection of neighboring Indonesia's 1976 annexation of the former Portuguese colony of East Timor.

These policies have greatly irritated Australia's South

east Asian neighbors, causing the Hawke government to postpone implementing them pending consultations with friends and allies.

The Labor Party foreign policy, particularly regarding Vietnam, is expected to come up in Mr. Hawke's meetings with President Ronald Reagan. He was scheduled to see Mr. Reagan on Monday and hold talks with Secretary of State George P. Shultz, Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger and congressional leaders during his four-day visit.

Before arriving in Washington Saturday, Mr. Hawke stirred controversy at home by announcing his intention to review his party's East Timor policy, which was ratified last year by a national party conference.

The signs of willingness to accept Indonesia's takeover of the predominantly Roman Catholic territory 400 miles (643 kilometers) off Australia's northern coast have aroused the party's left wing. A group of U.S. congressmen also has expressed concern, sending a letter to Mr. Hawke Friday urging him to maintain his party's support for self-determination in East Timor.

For his part, Mr. Hawke is expected to push his party's demands for fuller disclosure of the activities of U.S. communications-monitoring facilities in Australia used to gather intelligence on Soviet missile tests and other data.

Despite some reservations about the bases, however, the Labor leadership continues to support their presence and Australia's alliance with the United States.

While his government appears to be taking a pragmatic approach to these and other issues, Mr. Hawke earlier in his career had gained a reputation for com-

mitment to leftist ideals. When he took over the presidency of the Australian Council of Trade Unions in 1970, an alarmed George Meany, the late American labor leader, reportedly exclaimed, "The Aussies have gone communist!"

Mr. Hawke developed his political outlook as a youth growing up in Western Australia. His father, a Congregationalist minister, and his mother, an activist in the Women's Christian Temperance Union, both supported Labor causes.

His political inclinations led him to write a major thesis at Oxford on the Australian wage-arbitration system that still serves as a text for students of industrial law.

Mr. Hawke was defeated in his first bid for election to Parliament in 1963 after a bitter campaign in which his opponents accused him of being a communist.

As a union advocate in wage-arbitration proceedings, he had become identified with the Labor Party's left wing and its anti-American views. He was distrustful then of the CIA and the Australian Security Intelligence Organization, the country's equivalent of the FBI.

Another setback came in 1971, when Mr. Hawke strongly opposed a tour of Australia by South Africa's Springboks rugby team. This stirred much hostility against him and union ranks were split by the issue.

Mr. Hawke's vigorous often emotional support of Israel, especially in the aftermath of the 1973 Middle East war, also aroused controversy in Australia and by some accounts nearly destroyed his career.

Now that he has become prime minister, however, Mr. Hawke is seen as more sensitive to avoiding controversy and maintaining his party's grip on power, especially in light of the rocky and brief tenure of the



Prime Minister Robert Hawke

previous Labor government under Gough Whitlam in the early 1970s.

Hawke Pledges Friendship

Mr. Hawke pledged to Mr. Reagan Monday that his government would be a close ally of the United States. The Associated Press reported from Washington, "There will be no country that this country can rely on more than Australia," he said in an introductory meeting at the White House.

WORLD BRIEFS

Deng Expected to Head Military

BEIJING (AP) — Deng Xiaoping will be elected chairman of the new State Military Commission, giving him the highest position in both the Communist Party and army hierarchies, Chinese sources said Monday.

The National People's Congress, or parliament, is expected to go through the formality of elections Saturday, but the Central Committee has already named the candidate — usually one — for most posts.

Li Xianzhai, 78, is the only candidate for president of the republic. The sources said Ulanhu, 79, will be elected vice president to replace Liao Chengzhi, who died Friday. Mr. Deng has turned down the largely ceremonial job of president, but he is head of the Communist Party advisory committee of elders.

Conference on TV Satellites Starts

GENEVA (UPI) — Nations of North and South America began a monthlong conference Monday to establish rules for satellite television broadcasts.

The talks were convened by the International Telecommunication Union, which is a specialized agency of the United Nations. A TV satellite broadcasting plan for other regions was drawn up at a 1977 ITU conference.

The conference on direct TV broadcasting in the Western hemisphere aims at assigning frequencies and setting positions for satellites in geostationary orbit. It also must deal with the problem of satellite transmission to one country spilling over into other countries.

Britain, France and Denmark sent delegations because they administer telecommunication services in their territories in the Western hemisphere.

3 Police Officers Slain in Sicily

PALERMO, Sicily (AP) — Gunmen, presumed to be members of the Mafia, shot and killed a top anti-crime official and two other members of the paramilitary police force Monday, officials said.

The police said Captain Mario d'Aleo, 29, a carabinieri commander, and two other officers were on the outskirts of Palermo when they were attacked in their police car as it pulled up to Mr. d'Aleo's home.

Two of the three are believed to have been involved in the shooting. They were found minutes later abandoned by the police. One of them had been set on fire, a trademark of the Mafia.

New Salvadoran Raids Reported

SAN SALVADOR (AP) — Salvadoran air forces bombed guerrilla positions in the hills of northern San Vicente province Monday in a widening of a major government operation, civilians living nearby said.

The operation, using 6,000 troops, started last week with heavy bombing and artillery attacks in the region of the Chichontepec volcano, 30 miles (50 kilometers) east of San Salvador. The new bombing concentrated on positions located outside the hamlets of Cerro de San Pedro, Amatán Arriba and Amatán Abajo.

It is guerrilla strategy to pull out and then return. The latest operation is different in its intent to guarantee security for 35,000 people uprooted from the area.

Kenya Blocks S. Africa Travelers

NAIROBI (UPI) — In apparent retaliation for the execution of three black militants, Kenya is turning away certain passengers arriving on direct flights from South Africa, diplomatic and airline sources said Monday.

"A certain number of passengers had trouble getting into Kenya on our Friday and Saturday night flights from Johannesburg and a number were refused entry," British Airways' Kenyan manager, Tim Kelly, said.

Diplomats said the apparent ban on travel from South Africa appeared to be in retaliation for the executions in Pretoria of three outlawed African National Congress guerrillas Thursday despite international appeals for clemency.

2 Rightists Guilty in South Africa

PRETORIA (Reuters) — A South African court Monday found two white rightist extremists guilty of treason after hearing that they had planned ranging from the assassination of nonwhite churchmen to the sabotaging of multiracial hotels.

Jacob D. Viljoen, 41, and Hendrik G. Jacobz, 37, both denied the charges, which carry the death penalty. They will be sentenced Tuesday. The two men resigned from the extremist group, Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (Afrikaner Resistance Movement), during their trial.

Justice T.H. van Reenen, announcing the verdict, said the men had planned to kill Bishop Desmond Tutu, secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches, who is black, and the Reverend Alfons Boesak, a colored (mixed race) church leader and president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches.

French Writer Held in Bombing

PARIS (AP) — Jean-Edem Hallier, a French novelist who said on television that he paid for the bombing of an apartment once occupied by Régis Debray, a presidential adviser, was arrested Monday in connection with the attack, police said.

Mr. Hallier was arrested at the Paris airport on his return from Switzerland and taken to police headquarters for questioning. He had announced in Geneva that he would be going home and police were waiting at the airport.

The writer left the country June 5 after he said during a literary talk show that he had paid for the bombing last July of Mr. Debray's apartment. He did not elaborate. No one was hurt in the bombing.

A note signed by the Revolutionary French Brigades claimed responsibility for the attack. Mr. Hallier had accused the group of kidnapping him nine days two months earlier. Newspapers speculated at the time that the kidnapping was a hoax carried out by Mr. Hallier to drum up publicity for a new book.

French Police Postpone Protest

PARIS (AP) — Officials of three police unions announced Monday they had canceled a major protest meeting for later this week and rescheduled it for June 20 in an effort to get around official efforts to reduce attendance.

At the same time, one of the union leaders issued a demand for the resignations of Interior Minister Gaston Deferre, head of the nation's police, and Joseph Franchais, secretary of state for public security.

The unions, which are generally considered to be rightist and close to France's conservative opposition, blame the government's liberal judicial reform policies for what they see as a general breakdown in law and order.

Calvi Inquest Opens in London

LONDON (Reuters) — A second inquest into the death of the Italian banker, Roberto Calvi, began here Monday with the jury visiting the bridge where he was found hanging from the scaffolding a year ago.

Several members of the Calvi family, who say the 62-year-old banker was murdered, are expected to testify. They did not appear at the first inquest.

The inquest is expected to last four days. A statement was read Monday by Mr. Calvi's brother, Lorenzo, which said the banker's psychological and physical condition had been very good.

De Lorean Associate Pleads Guilty

LOS ANGELES (AP) — John Z. De Lorean's co-defendant, William Morgan Hettick, pleaded guilty Monday to six federal charges, including possession of cocaine with intent to distribute the drug.

Prosecutors said the plea by Mr. Hettick, 51, was part of an agreement in which he promised to testify against Mr. De Lorean and another co-defendant if his testimony was needed at the automaker's drug trafficking trial in August.

For the Record

BELFAST (AP) — Eight bombs exploded in County Down early Monday in what an IRA statement called a show of strength. The police reported slight damage but no injuries in the blasts, at a garage and an auto showroom in Newry, at a golf club in Warrenpoint and on street corners in Rostrevor.

BEZIERS, France (UPI) — About 2,000 winegrowers protesting the import of foreign wines Monday battled with police and exploded homemade bombs at a tax office.

Correction

Prudential Assurance is a subsidiary of Prudential Corp. of Britain. The parent company was incorrectly identified in June 9 editions.

Norma Shearer Dies; Film Star of '20s, '30s

By Eric Pace

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Norma Shearer, one of the famed Hollywood stars of the 1920s and 1930s, died Sunday at the Motion Picture and Television Hospital near Los Angeles, a hospital spokesman said Monday.

Her birth year has been variously given as 1900 and 1904; 1900 has been frequently used in recent years.

Miss Shearer's penniless family sold its dog and its piano to pay the way from her native Montreal to her first fling at show business in New York.

From there it was not long before her well-bred beauty, her driving hard work, her down-to-earth charm and her marriage to the film executive Irving Thalberg had made her a leading light of the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studios and a pillar of California film society.

In her early Hollywood days, Miss Shearer played innocent girlish heroines on the silent screen.

Her best known were "He Who Gets Slapped," which starred Lon Chaney in 1924, and "The Student Prince," in which Ramon Novarro had the title role in 1927.

But she made the transition to sound movies with uncommon ease and success, and her silken voice was heard largely sophisticated, somewhat daring parts. Again and again she played elegant heroines with a tinge of wickedness.

She began a romance with Thalberg, a film-industry boy wonder who was working with Louis B. Mayer, the producer. She married Thalberg in 1927, and in the years



Norma Shearer

Girl Writes To Andropov

(Continued from Page 1)

serving a three-year term in a Siberian labor camp for allegedly being a spy.

Last October, Mr. Tarnopolsky began a hunger strike to draw attention to the plight of Jewish families barred from emigrating. He ended it on the 40th day, after suffering a partial loss of vision.

"We have a choice — to crawl into a hole and wait, or to do something to protest," he said in a handwritten note not circulated in Moscow.

Mr. Tarnopolsky added, "I am unable to forget that in modern history, only the Nazi barbarians refused to allow Jews to emigrate, persecuting them at the same time."

Four months later, police searched the Tarnopolsky apartment again, arresting him and confiscating a number of letters from relatives abroad, his wife said. She said the slander charges appeared to be based partly on letters he had written to relatives describing the family's circumstances.

She said that neither she nor her daughter have been allowed to contact Mr. Tarnopolsky since his arrest.

Swiss Back Off From Conference On Palestinians

The Associated Press

BERN — Citing security problems, President Pierre Aubert said Monday he has formally requested that a United Nations conference on the Palestinian issue not be held in Geneva as proposed.

Mr. Aubert told Parliament that his government had been in touch with the UN secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, and outlined his position.

Mr. Aubert said Switzerland did not want the conference, which had originally been scheduled for UNESCO headquarters in Paris, because of the difficulty in providing security.

Although a host country has no legal means to prevent meetings on UN grounds, that plan was dropped because of French objections. Jewish groups in France had threatened to mobilize 50,000 demonstrators to protest outside the conference.

After the Paris site was rejected, planners turned to the United Nations office in Geneva. Sources at the UN said that even without Swiss objections arranging a large meeting at short notice and at the peak of the tourist season would pose serious problems.

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GOOD VIBRATIONS — President and Mrs. Reagan joke with members of the Beach Boys during their performance on the South Grounds of the White House for the benefit of the Special Olympics for handicapped children. The band members are, from left, Bruce Johnston, Al Jardine, Dennis Wilson and Mike Love.

U.S. Satisfied With Determination Of Allies on Missiles, Shultz Says

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State George P. Shultz, warning that "the Soviet Union has no higher goal than to intimidate NATO" into canceling deployment of new medium-range missiles in Western Europe, said that "the allies cannot and will not permit this to happen."

Speaking at Stanford University's commencement Sunday, Mr. Shultz expressed satisfaction that members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization were determined to begin deploying Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in December. U.S.-Soviet negotiations in Geneva failed to produce an agreement on reduction of such intermediate-range nuclear weapons.

NATO agreed in December 1979 to deploy the missiles if the Geneva talks proved fruitless.

Despite Soviet threats and heavy

pressure from anti-nuclear forces in Western Europe, alliance leaders, acting at the Williamsburg economic conference last month and then at the NATO foreign ministers meeting in Paris last week, reaffirmed the deployment plan.

Those decisions formed the basis of Mr. Shultz's contention Sunday that NATO, after 34 years, remains resolute in its determination "to prevent war by ensuring that the cohesion, strength and collective will of the democracies would never again be doubted by any adversary."

Mr. Shultz said: "Thus, for all our occasional squabbles, the democratic nations have not forgotten the paramount importance of the values and interests we have in common."

"We cannot find security in arms alone. We are willing to negotiate differences, but we cannot do so effectively if we are weak, or if the Soviet Union believes it can

achieve its objectives without any compromise. Therefore, both these tracks — strength and diplomacy — are essential."

The unprecedented expansion of Soviet power over the past two decades cannot be ignored or rationalized away. Any president, any administration, would be forced to respond."

He added that "surely the burden of proof is on those who would undo the present military balance."

Noting that the Soviet Union has more than 1,000 nuclear warheads on its new intermediate-range SS-20 missiles, Mr. Shultz said: "We are willing to eliminate this entire category of nuclear weapons from the face of the earth, and we are prepared, as an interim step, to reduce these forces to any equal, verifiable level."

He said that "if negotiations do not succeed, we must be prepared to deploy at the end of this year."

Berlin Recalls, or Ignores, the '53 Uprising

By Paul Bolding
Reuters

BERLIN — Thirty years ago this week Soviet tanks and troops moved into the streets of East Germany to put down the first and last, worker uprising here against Communism.

Thousands of workers converged on the center of East Berlin in a protest that began over work norms but ended with demands for free elections, decent living standards and the release of political prisoners.

The anniversary of the June 17 uprising will go unmarked in East Berlin but West Germans, who see the crushing of the revolt as Communist repression, will hold their annual Day of German Unity.

East Germany says 25 persons died in the uprising, but a West German rightist youth group, Conservative Action, which plans a meeting in West Berlin from Friday to Sunday, puts the figure at 267.

President Karl Carstens of West Germany will address parliament on the constitutional commitment to reunification and is expected to accuse East Germany of human rights abuses.

East Germany probably will return the giles and accuse Bonn politicians of trying to harm inter-German relations but without referring to the 1953 uprising.

It was in the days before the Berlin Wall, when the division of Germany and its erstwhile capital still appeared temporary, that the revolt started in reaction to the growing imposition of Communist ideology in Stalinist East Germany.

The church was under pressure, food ration cards had been withdrawn for nonstate workers and forced collectivization of agriculture had begun.

On June 11, 1953, the Council of Ministers, as part of a "new course" based on a shift of thinking in the Kremlin after Stalin's death in March, decided on a 10-percent increase in work norms, which in effect was a reduction in wages.

Histories of the event accept that many West Berliners took part in the trouble. It would have been surprising if they had not crossed what was then an open border into the Soviet sector, says a British writer, David Childs.

There is an independent evidence that the U.S., Britain and France, which control West Berlin, were involved.

On June 17, there were marches across the city and strikes in 270 places in East Germany. The red flag was ripped from atop the Brandenburg Gate, and Soviet tanks were already rumbling into the streets by the early morning.

Most of the few photographs of the uprising known to exist are now on exhibition in West Berlin. They show workers attacking tanks with sticks and rocks and running with puzzled Soviet soldiers.

Clashes broke out on the Potsdamer Platz, once the thriving center of Berlin but 30 years later a wasteland cut off by the wall. The photographs show workers setting fire to newspaper kiosks and a police building.

One of the most serious incidents in East Germany outside Berlin occurred in Magdeburg, when a crowd stormed a jail to release political prisoners. Soviet soldiers refused orders to fire on workers and 18 were court-martialed and executed.

East Germany said the trouble had been organized by Western agents and fomented by the US-run West Berlin radio station, RIAS. It was officially described as "fascist provocation."

Bomb Explosion in Bonn

United Press International
BONN — A bomb exploded Monday at the Komod Athenaeum Foundation offices in the St. Agnes suburb of Bonn, blowing out windows and causing an estimated 50,000 Deutsche marks (\$20,000) worth of damage, police said.

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Guatemala Schedules 1984 Vote

Rio Montt Planning Constituent Assembly

The Associated Press

GUATEMALA CITY — President Efraim Rios Montt has announced that elections for a constituent assembly will be held during the second half of next year.

The announcement was made by the message he broadcasts each Sunday evening.

"In the second half of 1984, there will be elections for a constituent assembly," General Rios Montt said.

The U.S. special ambassador, Richard B. Stone, said after a visit here during his tour of Central America that General Rios Montt would soon announce "another step toward the democratization of the country."

General José Guillermo Echeverría Vielman, the army's most senior active officer, recently urged the president in an open letter to hold elections that would "satisfy the popular will" and end Guatemala's international isolation.

General Echeverría Vielman was discharged from the army soon after the letter was made public last Monday.

General Rios Montt came to power after a coup in March last year that ousted the regime of Major General Fernando Romeo Lucas García and dissolved the legislature. He hinted last year that elections for an assembly would be held before the end of this year, but in a later message he said it would not be possible because an electoral registry could not be compiled in time.

He added that "surely the burden of proof is on those who would undo the present military balance."

Noting that the Soviet Union has more than 1,000 nuclear warheads on its new intermediate-range SS-20 missiles, Mr. Shultz said: "We are willing to eliminate this entire category of nuclear weapons from the face of the earth, and we are prepared, as an interim step, to reduce these forces to any equal, verifiable level."

He said that "if negotiations do not succeed, we must be prepared to deploy at the end of this year."

Sorting Out Kissinger's Political Activities

One Democrat, One Republican Compare Notes on 1968 Campaign

By Terence Smith
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Two former national security advisers, from the opposite sides of the political fence, were having lunch one day last month in a Washington hotel dining room and reminiscing about their respective roles in the 1968 presidential campaign.

Richard V. Allen, who worked for Richard M. Nixon in that campaign and later served as President Ronald Reagan's national security adviser, was trading stories with Zbigniew Brzezinski, who supported Hubert H. Humphrey in 1968 and subsequently held the national security post under President Jimmy Carter.

"You know," Mr. Allen recalled saying, "we had your side fairly well penetrated in that campaign. Henry Kissinger was providing us with a steady flow of information shortly after the Republican convention."

"The hell you say," Mr. Brzezinski replied indignantly, according to Mr. Allen. "Henry was working for our side."

The two men were startled at first, then amused as they compared notes. "We just shook our heads in disbelief," Mr. Allen said.

The issue of Mr. Kissinger's role in that campaign was thrust into the news recently with the publication of a book by Seymour M. Hersh charging that Mr. Kissinger had played both sides of the street in 1968, providing secrets about the Vietnam negotiations to Mr. Nixon's camp while offering a confidential campaign file to the Humphrey forces for use against Mr. Nixon.

Mr. Kissinger immediately denounced the Hersh account as "a slimy lie" and denied that he had offered any file to Mr. Nixon in the Humphrey campaign.

Since then, however, four Humphrey aides have told The New York Times that Mr. Kissinger offered to turn over a file to Mr. Nixon that had been compiled earlier in the year by the campaign staff of Nelson A. Rockefeller. The file apparently consisted of a compendium of Nixon pronouncements on foreign policy that the Rockefeller research staff had assembled for use against Mr. Nixon in the Republican primaries that year.

In addition, Mr. Allen has repeated to The Times Mr. Hersh's charge that Mr. Kissinger provided sensitive information to the Nixon camp on the secret negotiations under way in Paris to end the Vietnam War.

In his memoir, "RN," Mr. Nixon refers briefly to this Kissinger role and notes: "During the last days of the campaign ... Kissinger was providing us with information about the bombing halt."

Mr. Kissinger repeated his denial of the charges late last week in a telephone interview from Göteborg, Sweden. He said he had "no recollection" of offering any file to Mr. Nixon in the Humphrey camp. He said he merely answered a few questions from the Nixon camp about the probability of a bombing halt.

There is division among former Humphrey aides on the subject.

Mr. Van Dyk, now the president of the Center for National Policy, a Democratic think tank, "They were described to me as negative files on Nixon that would be helpful to us. But later, when we tried to get the files, Henry had second thoughts about providing them."

Speaking from Sweden, Mr. Kissinger said: "I have no recollection of anything like this. The only files we had in the Rockefeller campaign were research files on public statements that Nixon had made on foreign policy, all material that was available publicly."

"I definitely recall discussing with Henry his offer of access to a Rockefeller campaign file on Nixon that would be helpful to the campaign," Mr. Brzezinski said.

Mr. Brzezinski added that, weeks later, when he called Mr. Kissinger's office in an effort to obtain the file, he was told by a secretary that Mr. Kissinger had aligned himself with Mr. Nixon.

"We never received the file or saw it," Mr. Brzezinski said.

Three other Humphrey aides, Ted Van Dyk, a key assistant to the vice president; Samuel Huntington, a Harvard professor who was on the Humphrey foreign policy advisory panel; and Robert Hunter, a speech writer, all told The Times that they recalled repeated discussions of Mr. Kissinger's offer to provide a file on Nixon.

Zbig called Kissinger to get his comments on a foreign policy paper, and Henry offered to turn over Rockefeller's files on Nixon," said

"Big" called Kissinger to get his comments on a foreign policy paper, and Henry offered to turn over Rockefeller's files on Nixon," said

Mr. Van Dyk, recalling another incident, said he remembered reading a letter from Mr. Kissinger to Mr. Humphrey in late October 1968, when the Democratic candi-

date was rising sharply in the polls. In the letter, Mr. Kissinger expressed his "distaste" for Mr. Nixon, his high regard for Mr. Humphrey and his willingness to serve in a Humphrey administration.

"I remember thinking to myself, here's another letter from another academic looking for a job," Mr. Van Dyk said. "I laughed and threw it in the 'out' box."

Mr. Kissinger, asked about that account, angrily denied ever writing such a letter. "That's a total lie," he said. "Let them produce such a letter."

Nuns' Seized With Drug

Reuters

PARIS — Police and customs officers seized 66 pounds (30 kilograms) of cocaine from three women disguised as nuns at Charles de Gaulle Airport Sunday night, police said Monday. They said the three, who were not identified, were arrested after arriving from Bogotá. The cocaine was found under their habits, the police said.

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Let the Mideast Simmer

Arabs and Israelis know how to start wars, not how to end them. Decades of battle have conditioned them to expect others, notably Americans, to arrange their cease-fires, disengagements and even one peace treaty. As Lebanon drags on to become their longest war, it is only natural that the combatants pine for Washington to do something to pull them apart, and that Americans, from sheer habit, rush to oblige them, against great odds.

What seems natural is not always wise. In the foreseeable future, the risks of either more fighting or more disengagement in Lebanon — and of an ominous impasse over the West Bank and Gaza — are vastly greater for Israelis and Arabs than for the United States. It would be a favor to let them confront these risks starkly, without the mitigating benefit of U.S. meddling. The best American policy in the Middle East right now is Adlai Stevenson's once sardonic, "Don't just do something,

stand there." If Americans stand back and try nothing more, Israel and Syria will finally have to decide how to share dominion over Lebanon. That country's government barely commands Beirut, and no successor regime could manage without American Marines. The Israelis, with much American help, have found a formula for protecting their interests after they withdraw — provided Syria also withdraws. Syria emboldened by Soviet-managed weapons, refuses to bargain on that basis.

The Syrians think Israel will not long tolerate the daily casualties of hit-and-run Arab assaults. Israel thinks the Syrians cannot long abide its troops 30 open miles from their capital. Both are right.

If left alone to weigh their predicaments, they will decide either to rearrange their military lines and develop rules of nonengagement or to fight another major battle. And if they shrink from war, it will be because they respect the balance of strength, not because dip-

toman intervene. Israel has a clear advantage in weaponry and geography; Syria has the benefit of those Soviet-managed missiles and a reluctant Israeli public.

These options and risks are plainer than many that negotiations could produce. Mediators would only distract from the hard truths.

The Russians are in any case well-positioned to frustrate a Pax Americana. They could perhaps be moved out of the Lebanon picture in a superpower deal that lightens their burden in, say, Afghanistan. But Soviet-American relations are too raw for such a delicate maneuver. The big powers are engaged in the Middle East, but not in ways that risk their clashing directly. It is their allies who must now make the best of a bad situation.

Similarly fateful choices now haunt the West Bank. President Reagan's plan to tempt Jordan and some Palestinians into negotiations failed to move either side. Israel rejected the plan's main objective; Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organization refused negotiation on that basis. As in Lebanon, there is no point in pounding on closed doors. Let the realities sink in. Let Jordan and the Palestinians reflect that only a year or two remains before the pattern of Israeli settlement forecloses any kind of West Bank partition.

Let Israelis reflect on how they will manage permanent dominion over 1.5 million more Palestinians. If they give even some of their political rights, Arabs would soon hold the balance of power in Israel's coalition politics. If denied rights, they would live in hideous apartheid. As Israelis are beginning to see, their nation faces a choice between being Jewish and being democratic.

Helpful as they have often been in restraining this tragic conflict, Americans can also be distracting influences. Let the itinerant peacemakers fold their tents and give Arabs and Israelis some time to feel the heat.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Logic in Geneva

The Reagan administration's current approach to the Soviet Union in the main ring of INF and START talks has a logic. President Reagan, it is suggested, has now mustered public support at home and governmental support among the allies for his overall leadership, and specifically for his arms and arms control policies. He has shown he can get the money for expensive new weapons, a political achievement that lets him plausibly invoke America's great technological capacity. His own strength and that of his party make it risky for the Kremlin to put off bargaining until 1985. There are shadows, but this is a reasonable likelihood of reality. It entitles the administration to a certain confidence.

But whether it entitles the Reagan team to the full measure of confidence it is now beginning to display is something else again. It is not that these broad calculations of advantage and disadvantage do not have a place in a weighing of the prospects for specific negotiations. But in its evident striving for a major foreign policy success — complete with summit — by election time 1984, the administration does not always take account of all the impediments along the way.

The surest of these is the turbulence that will be generated if, as expected, the Russians hang back in the INF talks and dare America to start deploying new missiles in the absence of agreement at the end of the year. A common suggestion of Mr. Reagan's critics is that he unilaterally defer deployment, but not even this gesture is given serious encouragement in Moscow. No claim is made that some Soviet gesture may be coming. Nor does the mutual public spiking of the product of last year's "walk in the woods" make another back-channel compromise effort seem promising.

European public resistance to Euromissile deployment offers Moscow an alliance weakness that it could choose to exploit for years. The whole history of arms control indicates the difficulty of detaching negotiations from other political causes. So START, like INF, will

be making its way in difficult circumstances. The second impediment is the Soviet attitude to the U.S. START proposals. It is the substance of these and not Mr. Reagan's harsh rhetoric about communism and nuclear war, that is important to the Kremlin. Soviet officials are correct in saying that, notwithstanding the recent changes, the "essence" of the Reagan position has been preserved.

The essence is to trade off the threat the Russians see in American force modernization against the threat the United States sees in Soviet land-based missiles. In other words, the Russians are asked to yield their existing strategic crown jewels; the Americans would yield mainly a capacity they plan to acquire in the future. As fair and desirable as Americans say the result would be for the Russians, no serious person pretends that the process would not put a great strain on them.

In the new American position is an element — the emphasis on switching to less threatening, less vulnerable, small single-warhead missiles — that offers an eventual possibility of common ground. The administration, which is beginning work on "Midgetman," is encouraged that the Russians are already working on a similar weapon. But the changes that such a move entails for the Russians are undeniably greater than those entailed for the United States. Whether either side, in INF and START, is up to making the double transition that the other asks is a real question.

It is too early to throw in the towel. The X factor is the quality of political judgment that will ultimately be exercised in Moscow and Washington. At this point neither side can know what its judgment, let alone the other's, will be, or what will be the chemistry of their interaction. The field is open for hunches. We say that with modest cheer, since formerly the field was not open for hunches: Everything looked bleak. Now, although agreement is no closer or easier, the pressures for accommodation are building, we think, on both sides.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Election Afterthoughts

Now that the heat of the election campaign is over Mrs. Thatcher must sit down to ask herself whether it is possible for her government to alleviate the pain and defuse the tensions arising from growing unemployment and the dismantling of several social welfare programs. She must remember that nearly 55 percent of the electorate did not support her policies. Her impressive electoral triumph was largely the result of a weak and fragmented opposition.

Labor was saddled with an unelectable leader. The Alliance was not quite ready and merely ended up delivering several constituencies

to the Conservatives. At the international level she must ask herself whether her overly aggressive defense of British interests can be reconciled with the need to preserve Britain's traditional ties with the Third World.

Her government's record on North-South issues is dismal. She is uneeling about the plight of the developing world. Her personal attitudes toward Zimbabwe, the Palestinians and the Vietnamese boat people reflect ill-disguised contempt for the Third World.

She can undoubtedly be credited with giving Britain greater weight in the world stage. But to what purpose other than narrow nationalism?

— The New Straits Times (Kuala Lumpur).

FROM OUR JUNE 14 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: A Stoning in Spain

BARCELONA — As the governor of Barcelona was driving his automobile through the village of San Felix de Llobregat recently, some of the inhabitants, following a custom which is unfortunately too prevalent in parts of Spain, threw stones at the vehicle. The governor promptly drove to the residence of the *alcalde* of the village and gave him such a berating concerning the conduct of the population that the mayor has since tendered his resignation. The habit of throwing stones at autos is gradually decreasing. It originated with the drivers of mule-drawn vehicles who resented the introduction of the modern means of locomotion and were enraged because the autos frightened their charges.

1933: Austria Censures Nazis

VIENNA — The government onslaught on Hitlerite activities in Austria was pursued with relentless vigor when nearly 200 Brown Houses (Nazi headquarters) were raided and closed by the police and more than 1,000 National-Socialists were placed under arrest. Among the latter was Theo Habicht, Hitler's agent and a Reichstag member. The cabinet had declared the Austrian Hitlerite party as inimical to the state, and has forbidden all persons employed by the federal or provincial governments to be members of the party. While the Hitlerites protested the attribution of terrorist attempts to their party, bomb outrages continued. One bomb damaged a Jewish shop, killing the owner and blinding two passersby.

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From His 'Secret Capital,' Strauss Tests Coalition

By John Dornberg

MUNICH — There was a time when this capital of Bavaria was called "the capital of the movement" — a reference to its role as the wellspring of National Socialism and as the city where the Nazi Party maintained its headquarters.

In more recent and more pleasant years, Munich has gained a reputation as West Germany's "secret capital" — a tribute to its role as the country's leading cultural center and the fact that so many West Germans yearn to live there because of the quality of life.

Of late, however, this label has acquired a political double meaning, compelling Chancellor Helmut Kohl to assert, rather testily, at the recent congress of his Christian Democratic Party, that "the federal government has its seat in Bonn," not Munich.

The remark was directed to Franz Josef Strauss, the premier of Bavaria and leader of the Christian Social Union, which is the autonomous Bavarian wing of the Christian Democratic Party. The chancellor's frustration reflected Mr. Strauss's apparent attempt to establish a kind of "counter" government here.

It helps to recall that Mr. Strauss, who has had little use for Mr. Kohl, sought after the general election in March to obtain a cabinet post at Mr. Kohl's right hand, or — considering that he once said that he did not care "who becomes chancellor under me" — even a little above it.

Mr. Strauss wanted to become foreign minister

in place of the Free Democratic Party's Hans-Dietrich Genscher, for whom Mr. Strauss has even less use than for Mr. Kohl.

The bid was dictated as much by long-frustrated personal ambition as by fundamental policy disagreements with the leaders of the other two parties in the center-right coalition. Though Mr. Strauss's power failed, those who know him can attest that he is not a man to give up easily.

Despite his failure to pry away Mr. Genscher, Mr. Strauss managed to secure for his party five cabinet slots, compared to only three for the Free Democrats, who barely had managed to remain in the Bundestag.

With the new government scarcely installed, Mr. Strauss began trying to push it, from his Munich power base, even further to the right.

He has used radio and TV interviews and his party's weekly newspaper, Bayern Kurier, of which Mr. Strauss is publisher, to vilify the Free Democrats and their leaders. He has attacked them on issues ranging from relations with East Germany and the Soviet Union to the export of West German arms and military technology, and from divorce and abortion to the right of public assembly.

But these attacks have only enhanced the image of the hapless Free Democrats, making them appear to be a bulwark of moderation in

the face of firebrand conservatism.

More worrisome has been the use of those five cabinet posts Mr. Strauss controls, especially the Ministries of the Interior and of Foreign Development Aid, as a kind of political Trojan horse. The Development Aid Ministry provides Mr. Strauss and the Christian Social Union with leverage on Mr. Genscher's foreign office — for example, by cutting aid to those African, Asian and Latin American governments considered to be too leftist, and earmarking funds for those more in line with the Strauss vision of the world.

As Jürgen Warze, the development aid minister, has said, "Those who oppose us politically and subordinate themselves to Soviet hegemonic ambitions cannot be partners in our foreign aid programs."

Mr. Strauss also engaged in some controversial personal diplomacy, appearing at times to encroach on Mr. Genscher's official function. The most notable occasion was a recent trip to Romania, where the Bavarian premier was received by Nicolae Ceausescu with honors worthy of a head of state.

That visit, a week before Mr. Genscher's own trip to Romania after the Williamsburg summit, almost scuttled the delicate agreement between Bonn and Bucharest to lift the Romanian exit tax on ethnic Germans wishing to emi-

grate to the West. Mr. Strauss's initiative, as a Foreign Ministry source said without mincing his words, "stealthily interfered with the federal government's negotiations."

Mr. Strauss, professing bewilderment over all the uproar, now has other travel plans, this time to South Africa and to Poland.

Meanwhile, he has maneuvered Mr. Kohl and Mr. Genscher into holding periodic "summits" with him to formulate the policy of a government in which he holds no seat.

Mr. Kohl and his party could not possibly overlook all this. At their recent congress, the Christian Democrats changed the party's statutes so that it could extend its political activities nationwide — including into Bavaria — by putting up a national instead of a regional ticket for the 1984 European Parliament election.

A similar threat was made once before by Mr. Kohl, in 1976, when Mr. Strauss and the Bavarians were toying with the idea of dissolving the traditional parliamentary alliance between the two "Christian sister parties" and threatening to make the Bavarian "sister" a national one.

At the time, it was largely an act of muscle-flexing and positioning by both groups; but now an open split cannot be excluded.

As a Strauss spokesman put it bluntly the other day: "If the Christian Democrats want war, they can have it."

International Herald Tribune

Zimbabwe: Twixt Marx And Keynes

By Jonathan Power

HARARE, Zimbabwe. — Zimbabwe is refiguring its Marxist sails to catch any capitalist breeze that might come its way from the economic recovery that appears to be under way in the West.

This country, endowed with rich mineral resources and fertile land, has, in Robert Mugabe, a prime minister who is an avowed Marxist but an economy that is essentially capitalist.

In November, Zimbabwe published a National Development Plan. One chapter of it, called "The New Social Order," was drafted by Mr. Mugabe himself, according to Information Minister Nathan Shamuyarira, an Oxford graduate.

"The problem situation in independent Zimbabwe," Mr. Mugabe wrote, "is that created by the inherited system of capitalist exploitation ... This system saps the labor of the people and readers them mere objects of production ... It is therefore imperative that the people who constituted the revolutionary force which charted the course of our political history be fully liberated to chart once more the course of our economic history."

For some Zimbabweans, this is all the evidence they need to prove that the country's leadership has set it on a downhill course.

Indeed, nine months ago there was evidence aplenty to convince the skeptics that Zimbabwe was about to undermine its healthy economic base. There was wild talk of nationalization. Urban wages were being raised by fiat every six months and entrepreneurial confidence, already shaken by the world recession, was at a low ebb. The growth rate, an astronomical 15 percent in the first year of independence, was near zero.

Some of the wild talk continues, but it is more subdued. And in December, the government, after a long debate, took a series of steps to correct the financial imbalances and to protect the productive sectors:

The Zimbabwe dollar was devalued by 20 percent and since has been allowed to drop further; minimum wages were frozen; food subsidies were reduced or eliminated, and government spending on social programs was cut significantly.

Bernard Chidzero, the finance minister, is unashamedly a capitalist. To the question of why Mr. Mugabe gave the economics portfolio to someone who is ideologically at loggerheads with him, one is told by knowledgeable insiders that Mr. Mugabe above all wants the best; and the best in this case was not socialist.

Is Zimbabwe, then, as the settlers of Cecil Rhodes' time would say, caught in a cleft stick?

The answer, too, is cleft. There will always be tension. There will always, or at least for many, many years, be more wealth among the whites and more poverty among the blacks. There will always be demands to expropriate the land of the highly productive white farmers. And Zimbabwe will always border South Africa, with the threats that brings.

But, while some glaring injustices have been put right, the economy inherited from the whites remains basically intact. Mr. Mugabe appears to realize that the most effective way to undermine apartheid in South Africa is to show that Zimbabwe can be an economic success — and to do that he has had to decide for Keynes, not Marx.

International Herald Tribune

Outlook in Lebanon: Deadlock and Deterioration

By Itamar Rabinovich

TEL AVIV — Less than a month after the signing of the Israeli-Lebanese agreement on May 17, the enthusiasm it sparked is fading. Syria refuses to withdraw its forces from Lebanon. Israel insists it will not withdraw until Syria and the PLO guarantee that they will leave.

Israel now faces the costly prospect of having to field a large army in Lebanon for several more months. The PLO is acting with greater boldness against Israeli targets in Lebanon, and the steady anti-Semitism of Prime Minister Menachem Begin's policies. For his part, Mr. Begin's mood of victory is unshaken.

Public disenchantment can be charted in the recent resurgence of the Labor Party after a long period

of Likud ascendancy and apparent invincibility. Labor's standing in public opinion polls has grown. And the opposition has taken an unequivocal stand for withdrawal.

Paradoxically, the most hawkish members of Mr. Begin's cabinet are also advocating unilateral withdrawal, but they have in mind a limited one, say, to the line of the Awali River north of Tyre. They say this line would be easier to defend, and thus Israel could stay in Lebanon for a long time. With Israel in the south and

Communists in France Now Appear to Reject Break With Mitterrand

Reuters

PARIS — The leaders of the French Communist Party appear to have decided against a rupture with the Socialist government despite virulent attacks on its economic and military policies, political sources said Monday.

In a significant about-face during the last week, the Communist Party has switched from a campaign of high-level criticism of the Socialists to assurances that it envisages a long-term role in the government, the sources said.

The change followed a television interview given Wednesday by President François Mitterrand in which he re-emphasized his commitment to the government's austerity program of higher taxes and currency restrictions.

The Communists also apparently accepted Mr. Mitterrand's support for the deployment in Europe of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles aimed at the Soviet Union.

Charles Fiterman, the most senior of the four Communist ministers in the government, signaled the change in an interview.

Zimbabwe
Twinkles
And Keys
By Jonathan P.
H...

**Chirac, in Switch,
Calls for Greater
European Unity**

The Associated Press

PARIS — Jacques Chirac has called for greater European unity and cooperation in an apparent attempt to outmaneuver his rightist rivals before next year's elections for the European Parliament.

Mr. Chirac is the mayor of Paris and the leader of the neo-Gaullist Rally for the Republic party, which has traditionally viewed the Parliament and other supranational European institutions with suspicion.

On Sunday, with the blessing of old-line Gaullists, Mr. Chirac unveiled a proposal for greater European cooperation on tariffs and in agricultural, industrial and defense policies. The Parliament has no real power other than to approve the European Community budget.

Mr. Chirac's major rivals for leadership of the conservative movement — former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and former Prime Minister Raymond Barre of the moderate Union for French Democracy party — are generally viewed as pro-European.

France's ruling Socialists do not face a major test until legislative elections in 1986, and the only gauge of voter sentiment will be the 1984 election of 81 French members of the European Parliament.



François Mitterrand is led through a crowd of university students Monday in Corsica. (The Associated Press)

West Germany Recommends Plan To Reduce Farm Spending in EC

By Axel Krause

*International Herald Tribune***LUXEMBOURG** — Foreign

Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher

of West Germany recommended a

plan Monday to reduce the Euro-

pean Community's soaring farm

spending, while seeking "budgetary

imbalances" among member states

that could lead to a reduction in

Britain's contribution to the bud-

get.

Mr. Genscher's proposal was

made during a one-day meeting of

EC foreign ministers that was

marked by disagreement over the

proposals of the West German gov-

ernment, which will be the host of

a meeting of the 10 EC leaders in

Stuttgart June 17-19.

EC Commission officials said

the Genscher plan was not specific

enough. British officials empha-

sized that it did not take enough

account of Britain's demand for a

substantial rebate on its EC contri-

butions soon. West German offi-

cials stated that their goal at Lux-

embourg was not to settle the EC's

future definitively.

"Our purpose here is to

outline broad guidelines for negotia-

tions on key Common Market is-

sues that will take place at the

Stuttgart summit, aimed at finding

solutions to pressing short- and

long-term problems, including Brit-

ain's budget contribution," a senior

West German official said. "But

we will not find those solutions

here today, and perhaps not at

Stuttgart."

In his report to the European

Council of Foreign Ministers, of which he is now the chairman, Mr. Genscher said that while the basic principles of the common agricultural policy "will be observed, the dynamic increase in agricultural expenditure must be curbed."

Cuts in farm spending, which now accounts for roughly 61 percent of the EC's 1983 budget, could be achieved by limiting price supports and taxing farmers, he said.

But for West Germany and most other EC governments, farm spending limits must be tied to the broader question of financing future EC budgets, which should take account of new members. Indeed, the question of future financing of EC budgets, what the West German proposal termed "the rectification of budgetary balances between the member states" and the negotiations for EC membership for Spain and Portugal, should be continued simultaneously.

The aim of negotiations with those two countries should be "concluding them by mid-1984," according to the West German proposal.

Mr. Genscher raised the highly controversial question of increasing value-added taxes in EC member nations, but did not mention much less endorse, an EC Commission proposal to raise them.

Gaston Thorn, president of the EC Commission, in announcing the proposal in Brussels last month, warned that the EC budget faced depletion of its revenues unless EC leaders agreed to new fi-

nancing proposals at the Stuttgart summit.

In a proposal to the foreign ministers in Luxembourg Monday, Mr. Thorn warned that mainly because of farm spending, running 30 percent ahead of a year ago, the commission would soon present a supplementary budget, which he said would be "particularly high."

Mr. Genscher's proposal stated only that the decision to increase value added taxes should depend on "a satisfactory limitation of increases in expenditures," which prompted a scolded EC official to comment: "Very little of substance is settled for Stuttgart, but who knows — there still are four days to go."

Plan for Nuclear Pact Accepted by Bulgaria

The Associated Press

ATHENS — President Todor Zhivkov of Bulgaria has accepted a proposal by Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou of Greece to work together for a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans, a government spokesman said Monday.

Mr. Papandreou's proposal in letters to Balkan leaders last month entailed a meeting of experts in Athens, then other ministerial level meetings and finally a conference of Balkan leaders. The Soviet Union has welcomed the plan.

Corsican Police Arrest Gunman As Mitterrand Starts Island Trip

Reuters

AJACCIO, Corsica — Police arrested a man with a loaded pistol Monday in the Corsican capital as President François Mitterrand began a two-day visit to the troubled French island in the Mediterranean.

The police commissioner, Robert Brouard, who was appointed by Mr. Mitterrand in January to crack down on guerrilla violence, said that Xavier Pietri, 26, was detained on the edge of Ajaccio, close to the route Mr. Mitterrand took minutes later on his arrival from the airport.

Mr. Brouard said the man had known links to nationalist guerrillas as well as a history of mental instability.

In speeches in the capital and two other towns, Mr. Mitterrand stressed his commitment to pushing through measures to give Corsica control over its own administration, while underlining its position as an integral part of France.

He was cheered in Ajaccio, but in the town of Corte, a crowd of

about 100 supporters of the Corsican National Liberation Front, has been waging a bombing campaign for eight years. Last week it decreed a truce during Mr. Mitterrand's visit, which is aimed at stopping disillusionment on the island over the French government's limited home rule legislation.

"Corsica must be its own country," Mr. Mitterrand said. He added, "not so much ourselves, but the world will be nothing."

In an address to about 1,000 Corsicans in Ajaccio, Mr. Mitterrand said he recognized the assembly had difficulties.

"It's not a secret. I am using this trip somewhat to force an end to all the slowdowns, both in Paris and perhaps here as well," he said.

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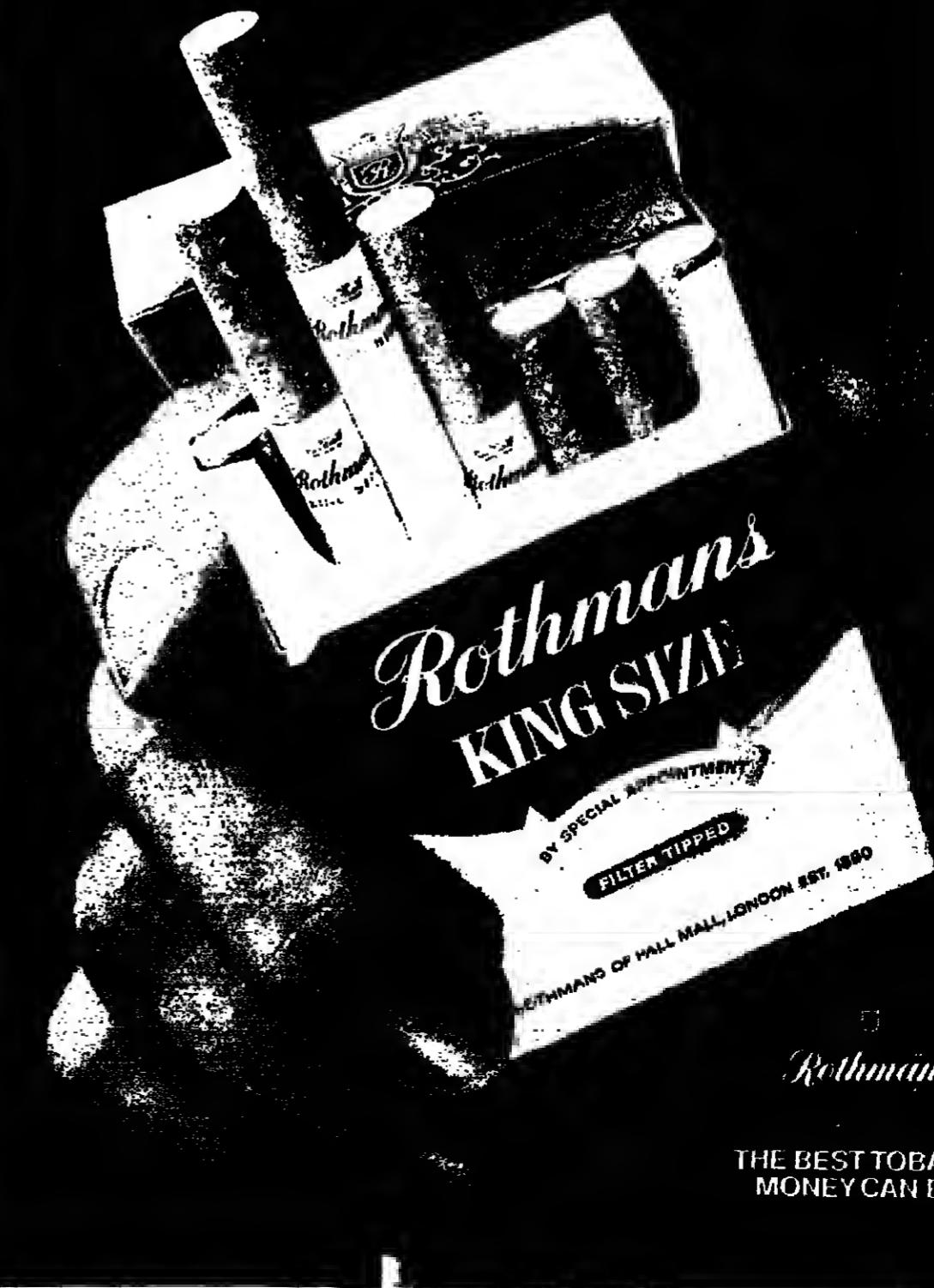
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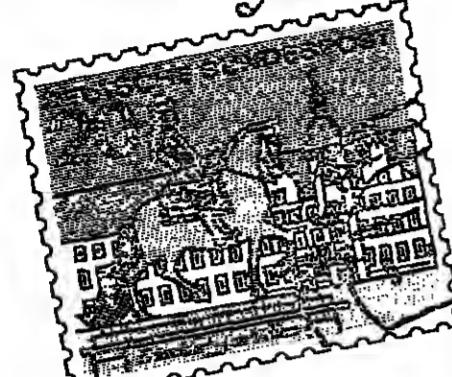
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Chinese Earthquake Research Found Lacking**U.S. Scientist Says Accurate Predictions Were Based on Guesswork**

By John Noble Wilford
New York Times Service

DETROIT — When Chinese seismologists were apparently successful in predicting three earthquakes in 1975 and 1976, scientists around the world took hope. They thought they might learn from the Chinese how to make reliable earthquake predictions so that endangered cities could be evacuated.

After studying China's experience and methods for four years, however, a Columbia University seismologist has reported that the predictions were based more on guesswork and luck than a sure knowledge of warning signs.

In a report at the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science last month, Dr. Lucile M. Jones said the Chinese seismologists themselves now concede that their prediction program has failed.

Many of the phenomena the Chinese took to be warning signs, Dr. Jones said, turned out to be spurious signals or annual variations in the earth and ground water.

The Chinese have since discovered, for example, that strains along one fault zone, which they supposed were distinctive earthquake precursors, actually occurred annually as a result of pumping ground water for irrigation.

Moreover, she noted, for every successful prediction, the Chinese seismologists issued at least 10 false alarms. Masses of people

were evacuated time and again, but nothing happened.

Dr. Jones concluded: "The Chinese are willing to pay this price since they have so many more lives at risk from earthquakes, but they have suffered large financial losses from the predictions."

Dr. Jones said: "We must admit that the Chinese do not have the solution to the earthquake prediction problem that we had so previously thought that they might have."

Dr. Jones, a research associate at Columbia's Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory at Palisades, New York, spent 12 months during the past four years working in China on the possibilities of making short-term quake predictions.

The first of China's successful predictions preceded a major quake that hit Haicheng in Liaoning province in February 1975. But first there had been a false alarm, according to Dr. Jones. After a number of tremors in late December 1974, the authorities evacuated the area for three days. There was no quake.

When another swarm was detected Feb. 3, people were again ordered to leave their homes. They acted reluctantly. This time a devastating quake did shake the region.

Similar "foreshocks" presaged the second successful prediction in May 1976. But this time, at Longling in Yunnan province in southern China, people felt the tremors and moved away on their own, Dr. Jones said.

"We still do not completely understand the phenomenon; not all earthquakes have definite precursors and some precursors do not have earthquakes," she said.

She said Chinese seismologists have been under pressure from the authorities to develop reliable prediction techniques, which might be why they emphasized the "successes" and said little about the 30 to 40 reported false alarms in the past decade.

Two months later, one of the worst earthquakes in modern times struck Tangshan, with a death toll estimated between 200,000 and 700,000. It had not been predicted.

The third prediction foretold by two months the Songnan quake in Sichuan province in August 1976. The prediction was based on changes in the radon gas that is usually present in ground water, a quake precursor first recognized by Soviet scientists; magnetic and electrical anomalies in the crust; abnormal animal behavior, such as the inexplicable stampeding of pigs and cows, as well as the region's history of seismic instability.

The prediction preceded by four days the actual event. But all the supposed precursor evidence, with the possible exception of the animal behavior, "has seen many times without earthquakes," Dr. Jones said.

Indeed, she added, seismologists in Sichuan province told her that given the same situation now they doubted that they would predict the earthquake.

"We still do not completely understand the phenomenon; not all earthquakes have definite precursors and some precursors do not have earthquakes," she said.

She said Chinese seismologists have been under pressure from the authorities to develop reliable prediction techniques, which might be why they emphasized the "successes" and said little about the 30 to 40 reported false alarms in the past decade.

Rise in Heroin Deaths In U.S. Is Attributed To the Middle Class

By Ronald Kessler
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Deaths and emergency-room admissions from heroin overdoses have increased dramatically nationwide in the last three years, according to federal figures, and many experts say the increases are caused in part by a rise in heroin use by the middle class.

Deaths from heroin overdoses since 1980 have risen 96 percent in the Washington area; heroin-related emergency-room admissions here have risen 16 percent. In the Washington area last year, there were 863 heroin-related emergency-room admissions and 133 deaths attributed to heroin.

In all, there were 11,538 emergency-room admissions and 771 deaths nationwide related to heroin use in 1982.

The heroin problem is "back to the way it was in the 1970s, when it was epidemic," said Dr. Robert L. DuPont, president of the American Council for Drug Education. "What is new is the big increase in the use by middle-class people, which had never happened before."

The federal figures from the National Institute on Drug Abuse also show that since 1975 whites entering programs for treatment of new users acquired heroin habits have exceeded blacks.

Although total hospital admissions and deaths from heroin overdoses are not as high nationally as they were in the peak years of 1974 through 1976, they have exceeded those years in the eastern part of the country.

The relationship between heroin usage and deaths and hospitalizations attributable to its use cannot be firmly established, since overdoses can occur because of changes in the purity of the drug sold to addicts and other factors. The national heroin problem, experts also emphasize, continues to be concentrated among the urban poor.

"What is clear is that there has been an increase in middle-class heroin addicts," said Dr. William Pollin, director of the National Institute on Drug Abuse.

In part, he said, that increase can be attributed to those who as teenagers used marijuana and LSD in the 1970s and have now moved on to heroin. In addition, he said, it has become stylish for cocaine users to level-off the high they achieve from stimulants with heroin, a depressant.

"I have consulted with a number of physicians, captains of industry

and attorneys who use heroin on a very regular basis, even daily," said Dr. Ronald K. Siegel, a psychopharmacologist at the University of California School of Medicine. "Most got onto it through their use of cocaine."

Heroin "appealed to them as a euphoriant," he said.

Deaths from heroin overdoses since 1980 have risen 96 percent in the Washington area; heroin-related emergency-room admissions here have risen 16 percent. In the Washington area last year, there were 863 heroin-related emergency-room admissions and 133 deaths attributed to heroin.

"There's been a dramatic increase in the past three years in deaths from heroin overdoses," said Dr. James L. Luke, the District of Columbia's medical examiner until last month. Since the city first began recording the statistics in 1971, he said, there has never been such a high level of deaths.

Dr. Tom Stair, assistant director of the Georgetown University Hospital emergency room, said one to two dozen middle-class heroin users came to his center each year with overdoses.

The apparent spread of heroin use was highlighted last month by the arrest and guilty plea of Eric M. Breindel, a staff member of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, on charges that he bought \$150 in heroin from an undercover police officer in Washington.

A magna cum laude graduate of Harvard College with a Harvard Law School degree, Mr. Breindel, 27, acknowledged to prosecutors that he had been using heroin radically since undergraduate days, sources familiar with the case said.

"Some argue our society is falling apart," said Dr. Donald R. Jasinski, scientific director of the Addiction Research Center in Baltimore. "Others will argue we have a youth movement and a breakdown of morality. But people have been taking narcotics in this country for 100 years. The bottom line is nobody knows why people take heroin."

Washington businessman undergoing heroin treatment at the Psychiatric Institute's Drug Rehabilitation Center here said: "You don't say to yourself, I am going to be an addict and ruin my life. It's a gradual thing that starts with snorting, then the needle."

He added: "I don't know why I did it. It was something else to do."

British Are Optimistic About Herpes Vaccine

The Associated Press

PORTON DOWN, England —

British researchers said Monday they believe they have found a cure for genital herpes, the sexually transmitted disease that has claimed millions of victims worldwide.

The crowd in Nasik, 600 miles (960 kilometers) southwest of New Delhi, was led by the militant "Oppressed Panthers," who were angered by the removal of an unauthorized statue of the late B.R. Ambedkar, an Untouchable who helped write India's constitution.

A vaccine for treatment of the disease of spreading sores was developed at the University of Birmingham, in England, and is being tested at the government's Center for Applied Microbiology and Research here, officials said.

The results are very encouraging," Dr. Peter Sutton, the center's director, said in a radio interview on the British Broadcasting Corp.

"Vaccines are mainly given to prevent disease," he said. "But in this case it can be described as a

cure because genital herpes is a recurrent disease and there is evidence that this vaccine prevents recurrences."

Dr. Sutton cautioned, however, that it could be two to three years before enough vaccine was produced for clinical trials and five years before the treatment was generally available.

Dr. Sutton did not disclose the exact nature of the substance pending application for a patent.

Most other venereal diseases are fought with antibiotics. But herpes has proven almost completely resistant, and its sufferers have had to endure bouts of painful sores around the sex organs.

The disease's effects are most severe in women, and an attack during childbirth can kill the infant.

"This vaccine has great potential," Dr. Sutton said. He said the substance had been tested on about 100 herpes sufferers and their sexual partners with striking results.

Iranian Forces Report Drive Against Kurds

Reuters

TEHRAN — Iranian government forces have killed or wounded more than 100 "counterrevolutionaries" and destroyed a rebel headquarters in a Kurdish area of northwestern Iran, the national press agency, IRNA, reported.

The agency quoted Hamzeh, headquarters, the command center, for action against the rebels as saying the operation was continuing Sunday morning in a mountainous area between the towns of Mahabad and Bowkan in west Azarbaijan province.

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ARTS / LEISURE

Screamin' Jay's Gothic Rock

By Michael Zwerin

International Herald Tribune

DARIS — "The rock 'n' roll clown" also known as "the Gothic rocker" was singing, "I at a Spell on You" in a place called Nitro, West Virginia, in '52, when a fat woman began to shout him, "Screamin' Jay, come to me." Bells went off in his head. He was more than just another singer; he wanted more than just another name. Screamin' Jay Hawkins was born.

His version of "Spell," which he wrote and was one of rock's biggest hits, sold over 3 million records. He wrote another hit, "Frenzy." In 1957 Paramount Pictures wanted him to sing "Frenzy" in "Don't Knock the Rock." I came on the set dressed like an African Man wearing a loincloth, white shoe-polish marks on my face, a bone through my nose, my hair combed straight up, a spear in one hand and a shield in another."

Sitting in his small Left Bank apartment last week, he told his story with a kind of frenzied aggression that made you wonder if he was a nice guy acting mean or if he act was for real. "They filmed me and I was paid but it got left on the cutting-room floor. They learned it would insult black people and the NAACP would come down on them. 'Spell' was banned on. The radio people said it had ambivalent sounds. After they banned it I sold another quarter of a million copies. I wish they'd ban everything I make."

"He's been tired of hearing how many years tired of hearing how much better things are for blacks: 'Getting better? Where? It has not changed. If you want to make it you still got to scratch your head and holler 'Yazzuh.'

"I've been a rebel since way back in elementary school. I need to mind my own business and practice the piano but kids would kick my behind and I figured I'd better do something about it. I went to Billy Parkers gym after school and started beating up on people just for the hell of it." (He was a professional boxer for a while.)

By the age of 14 (he's 53 now), he knew: "I just had to get out of Cleveland or I would kill somebody." He enlisted in the army, living about his age. "I was big for my age. My mother did not raise any of us. She left a kid in Pittsburgh, one in Atlantic City, one in Washington, in Philadelphia and Cleveland. That was the last one, me. My mother was loose, let's call a spade a spade, she was a prostitute. My sister is extremely light, almost white. She has a prejudice thing about me and my other sister be-

cause we're very dark. This is what burns me up about the color thing. I had it not only with the white man but in my very own family."

He was "one hell of killer" fighting the Japanese in World War II ("It was legal, dig it") but when they tried to send him to Korea he says he "played crazy and got out. Some people aren't going to like that but I'm very blunt. I say what's on my mind."

Allen Freed was the first white man he liked. In the early 1950s, a local record-store owner asked Freed, a disc jockey for a Cleveland radio station, to come over and see all the white kids buying what were then known as "race records" made by blacks. Freed coined the term "rock 'n' roll," played black music on white radio stations for the first time and began producing concerts.

Hawkins, who was also singing and playing piano with people like Tiny Grimes and Fats Domino, had his own act on the bill of a Freed rock 'n' roll show in the Paramount Theater on Broadway. Freed took him downstairs, pointed to a coffin stored there and said: "Why don't you come out of that coffin on stage?" Hawkins said: "You're sick" and walked away. Freed started peeling off \$100 bills. Hawkins said: "You can't buy me, Freed."

He laughs about it now: "I was hoping he'd keep going and he did. When he lit a thousand I started to go for it but restrained myself. I said, 'Take your grand and stick it.' But I couldn't resist when he got to \$1,500. I grabbed it and said: 'Just this one time I will get in that coffin.'

He became a trademark. He added Henry the skull to his act: He sticks a cigarette rolled in a chemical flash paper in Henry's mouth and it spews balls of fire. He has chattering teeth on the floor, a hand that crawls around. He built his entire act around voodoo, spells, black magic and the bizarre, with stroke lights and smoke all over the stage. He rented coffins for \$25 a night from funeral parlors. It was an easy act to ban. "I was 20 years ahead of my time. People like Alice Cooper and David Bowie copied my weird effects, kiss to its makeup, Little Richard with his capes, Chuck Berry and his turbans. All that came from me."

"Spell" was covered dozens of times by people as diverse as Nina Simone, Creedence Clearwater Revival and Manfred Mann. Big royalty checks rolled in. He bought some property in Hawaii, where he felt less color pressure.

But Hawaii was too small a place to hold his act. He moved to New Jersey, where he was a high school student, will remember last Wednesday night for a long time. It was the night of the banquet for all graduating seniors. And it was the night he was declared the worst juvenile author in the world.

Sterbenz was named the first-place winner of the International Bulwer-Lytton fiction contest, outdistancing hundreds of students from the United States, Canada and England who sought to write the opening sentence for the worst possible novels.

Scott Rice, the English professor at San Jose State University who started the contest, named it after Edward Bulwer-Lytton, the 19th-century author whose novel "Paul Clifford" begins with, "It was a dark and stormy night..."

Rice says he frequently uses the Bulwer-Lytton quote when instructing his English classes how to write.

The contest was divided into two sections. A month ago, the names of the adult winners were released. Rice said he gave the 15 judges from the San Jose State University faculty more time to consider the juvenile entries. Sterbenz was declared the victor with this entry:

It Was a Dark and Stormy Night II



"He did not notice the pouring rain, the thunder, the lightning, the futile attempts of the sun to pierce through the relentless clouds in the early dawn as he semitized into the Dimkin' Donuts, removing his rain-soaked greatcoat, brushing a mauve thread from the sleeve of his pure genuine virgin polyester imitation leather jacket, inhaling the intoxicating aroma of cream-filled eclairs and double chocolate munchniks, and gazing at the waist-length through his Polarized Cool-Ray photo-sensitive corrective lenses until such pleasures were for lesser men, he thought."

Sterbenz said he never seriously considered winning the contest and had entered it with a group of friends. "We decided to excel at something that would really embarrass the school," the 18-year-old said.

said in an interview in a room next to the principal's office at Delran High School.

Sterbenz, who will be enrolled in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology next year as an engineering major, said he would try his best to "live down to the title."

Pamela Joanne Hullinger, of

Temple City, California, won second place with this entry: "I just

couldn't believe how a pregnant nun, an AWOL midshipman and a lonely necrophiliac all ended up on my gondola at Magic Mountain."

Karen Tehe, of Freehold, New Jersey, the third-place winner, said she was also surprised that she did well in the competition and was a little overwhelmed by all the attention.

Her entry read: "Through the oatmeal-like fog, howling his sorrow at the sky where the moon would be it not for the oatmeal-like fog, tearing out his hair like weeds from a victory garden, the Lebanese chef and sometimes private investigator lamented over the loss of his prized Australian iguana while mixing batter for chakka."

The 17-year-old said she would attend Pennsylvania State University and major in architecture, staying away from writing courses. "Bad writing is just a hobby," she said.

'Idomeneo' at Glyndebourne

By Henry Pleasants

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Recent productions here and at Glyndebourne have cast an instructive light on the transition of opera from the static format of 18th-century *opera seria* to the dramatic cohesion and higher tension of the 19th-century grand opera.

A new production of "Idomeneo" inaugurating the Festival Finds Mozart discovering the ultimate of what could be achieved dramatically within the stereotyped recitative-and-arias conventions of *opera seria*.

A concert performance of Cherubini's "Medea," semi-staged by the partnership of Denny Dayvis and Alan Sievwright at the Barbican, found Cherubini in Paris in 1797 looking back to the reformist Gluck and anticipating much that would later emerge in the operas of Beethoven, Rossini, Spontini, Weber and Meyerbeer.

And at the Royal Opera, in a revival of Peter Wood's 1981 production of "Don Giovanni," we found Mozart escaping from the *opera seria* trap by calling what is by no means a comic opera a *dramma giocoso* and evading himself of the dramatic and musical flexibility provided by the looser conventions of *opera buffa*.

It was Rossini, in the end, who sensed that it was Mozart, in his da Ponte operas, and other Italian composers of *opera buffa*, who held the key to the operatic future. In his own serious operas Rossini used their devices of concerted pieces and expansive finales, and their deference to lower voices, and established the direction of operatic evolution.

The Glyndebourne "Idomeneo" is especially notable as marking the operatic debut of Trevor Nunn, artistic director of the Royal Shakespeare Company, as stage director. Coming from the man who directed "Nicholas Nickleby" and who has just been awarded a Tony in New York for his production of "Cats," it is a surprising production indeed.

Most of the present generation of opera producers have come to opera from the theater, and they have, as a rule, tended to over-produce, often seeming unable or unwilling to appreciate or acknowledge music's dramatic and illustrative potential, and succeeding only in getting in the music's way with superfluous stage business.

Nunn's approach has been precisely the opposite. His "Idomeneo" is, if anything, under-produced. It is almost as if he were uncertain about what should be done during those long stretches

that a singer is alone on stage with nothing about but a long recitative and a still longer *da capo* aria, and had decided to do nothing.

In the event, the performance confirms a wise decision. With music as eloquent as Mozart's, with such fine singing actors as Philip Langridge and Carol Vaness as Idomeneo and Electra, with the London Symphony Orchestra and the Pro Musica Chorus in a performance of remarkable cohesion and intensity, even to turn the constraints of the concert form into an asset.

Elio Boncompagni, substituting on short notice for an indisposed Roberto Abbado, led the London Symphony Orchestra and the Pro Musica Chorus in a performance of remarkable cohesion and intensity, given the limited rehearsal time. There was admirable singing, in supporting roles by Linda Finnie, Siegfried Jerusalem, Ana Maria Gonzalez and Dimitri Kavakos.

The Royal Opera's "Doo Giovanni" revival was notable for the first appearance here in the title role of the American bass Samuel Ramey. He had a splendid success, but, as has happened to previous Dons to this production, he seemed dwarfed by three-tiered sets suggesting that the performance might be taking place beneath the walls of the Roman Colosseum.

Further performances of "Idomeneo" are June 14, 18, 23, 27 and 29 and July 2, 5, and 7.

Ovation for Horowitz In His Japanese Debut

New York Times Service

TOKYO — It took Vladimir Horowitz 79 years to get to Japan, which by his reckoning was not all that long, no matter what some Japanese might think.

For two decades music people in Japan had been urging him to come, but he kept putting them off. Not that he was uninterested, he said, but the thought of having to fly so many hours, frankly, scared him.

Now here he was, bowing slightly and waving his handkerchief to an audience that rose in ovation after a two-hour recital Saturday in NHK Hall, Tokyo's efficient performing-arts center.

The pianist had agreed to come here only five weeks ago. Usually, the state-owned hall is booked a year in advance. That required a shuffling of schedules, including air time for a taped broadcast of the first recital Sunday night on the public television network — right after a popular samurai program.

It was Horowitz's second appearance outside the United States in 31 years — he played in London a year ago — and the Japanese gave him four-star treatment.

When he landed June 2, about 150 photographers were waiting for him at the airport. Since then, newspapers and magazines have ebowed one another to chronicle his coming and goings, although Horowitz has hardly left his \$1,200-a-night hotel suite.

Both Saturday's recital and another scheduled for Thursday were sold out in no time. Some people had lined up for two days, standing outdoors in heavy rain. Horowitz had been warned not to expect too much enthusiasm at the concert: Japanese audiences tend to be decorous. Not this time, though. For 14 minutes, most of the 3,500 ticket holders stood and cheered, bringing him back on stage nine times.

The Russian-born pianist could not have looked more pleased with his Tokyo debut. "You see," he had been saying before the performance, "you have to try something for the first time."

RANK XEROX

A Marathon with many competitors but no competition.

Xerox has embarked on a Marathon effort. To create a complete line of copiers that can withstand the greatest tests of endurance and stamina.

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1045

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International Mergers and Acquisitions officers based in London are Andreas Prindl, Francis Depré, and Georges van Erck. At left is Financial Analysis officer Margaret Campbell.

Are you a multinational company seeking to divest a division that doesn't fit your strategy? Or to expand through acquisition or merger? Put the special resources and contacts of Morgan's Mergers and Acquisitions Department to work for you. With our international client base, long experience in M&A work, and strong global network of corporate finance specialists, we can identify and put together buyers and sellers, anywhere in the world.

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dential information and interests. We've set up internal controls to ensure strict secrecy of M&A assignments—from the first contact to the final handshake.

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BUSINESS/FINANCE

TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1983

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COMMODITIES

By ELIZABETH M. FOWLER

With Unclear Outlook for Cocoa, Speculators Are Pushing Up Prices

NEW YORK — Cocoa futures trading during the month of May more than doubled on the New York Coffee, Sugar and Cocoa Exchange, jumping to 83,275 contracts from 38,332 contracts a year earlier. The strong pace continues so far in June.

In commodity futures trading, large volume usually indicates large prices — either up or down.

For cocoa it has been up. The price for July delivery has risen from a low of \$1,438 a metric ton (2,204.6 pounds) on Nov. 15, 1982, to a high of \$2,230 a ton on May 31. On Friday it closed at \$2,181.

The upward trend for cocoa is expected to continue, as it has done for its sister commodity, sugar, and the basic reasons are similar — for the weather.

For cocoa, the problems began a few months ago, when drought and pod rot reportedly hurt the cacao trees in Bahia, the cocoa-growing area in Brazil, according to Pamela Rockley, senior cocoa analyst for A.G. Becker Pacifas. "That triggered strength in cocoa prices," she said.

In Brazil, which ranks as the world's second-largest cocoa producer after the Ivory Coast, the main crop, usually harvested from May through September, has been "running late." But growing conditions are much more favorable in that South American country than in the West African countries.

In the Ivory Coast, which in recent years has doubled its production to become the world's largest cocoa producer, brush fires have been a problem, Miss Rockley said. The fires have been fanned by what is described as the worst旱灾 in 20 years. The旱灾 is a jet, dry wind from the Sahara that saps the ground of moisture. Beans have been smaller than usual this year, which will affect yield.

In Ghana, the third-largest producer, government spokesman estimated that the crop could be as low as 80,000 tons, compared with the current 1982-1983 crop of 186,000 tons, according to the Commodity Research Bureau, a leading statistical and advisory service.

It noted that this estimate contrasts sharply to a crop estimate of 125,000 tons made recently by the London-based cocoa firm, Gill & Duffus Ltd.

Ghana Encourages Crop Changes

Ghana has been beset by political problems. Until 1976 Ghana usually produced the most cocoa annually, but it lost its leading role because of its political instability and because its farmers switched from cocoa to other crops on which the government paid higher prices.

Estimates of production from individual countries are hard to come by and often unreliable. But the most current forecast by the U.S. Department of Agriculture estimates world cocoa production at 1.56 million tons for the 1982-1983 crop year, Oct. 1 through September, down 9 percent from the relatively large 1981-1982 production of 1.72 million tons. The estimate reflects the global bad weather in recent months.

But the Commodity Research Bureau noted last week that "it is much too early in the season for a reliable production estimate."

The carryover situation also remains very difficult to determine right now because of the lack of reliable statistics from the producing countries.

Intrigued by this confused outlook, speculators have entered the cocoa futures market in New York and in London, giving an upward push to prices.

6 Surplus Years Aid Inventories

"There has not been a bull market in cocoa since since 1975-1977, when supply-demand figures showed a shortfall in relation to consumption," Miss Rockley said. Some estimates show a deficit this year for the first time since 1973-1977. For example, Gill & Duffus estimates a deficit of 60,000 tons for the current crop year, revised from an estimated shortfall of 54,000 tons. The deficit would follow six years of surpluses that have built up inventories.

Last year the International Cocoa Organization received about \$75 million from a consortium of Brazilian banks, in addition to about \$50 million accumulated from export levies, to intervene in the market and build up cocoa buffer stocks to support prices. Even so, the buffer stock manager has spent virtually no money since March 1982 because the member countries could not agree on policies.

One drawback is that the United States, the largest cocoa user, and the Ivory Coast, the largest producer, do not belong to the group.

The cocoa organization, "which depends on buffer stock purchases financed partly by export levies, does not appear to work as well as the coffee agreement, which depends on export control mechanisms," Miss Rockley said.

The New York Times

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for June 13, excluding bank service charges.

	U.S.	E.	D.M.	F.F.	G.L.	S.F.	G.C.
Amsterdam	2.85	4.44	112.12*	37.22*	8.785	5.712	21.47
Buenos Aires	2.85	4.44	112.12*	37.22*	8.785	5.712	21.47
Brisbane	2.54	3.35	—	33.22*	1,685	9.25	5.88
London (D)	1.5524	—	2.9515	11.999	2.2448	4.0295	7.68
Milan	1.56745	2.38115	—	59.87	2.0839	26.038	44.708
New York	0.8791	1.1071	—	—	0.644	0.4295	1.1071
Paris	1.240	1.1259	—	—	0.8795	0.6285	1.1259
Zurich	2.119	2.258	8.2364	27.64	8.1404	7.4285	41.605
1 ECU	6.898	8.374	2.2741	6.8074	1.3691	2.9563	8.374
1 SDR	1.6905	1.6902	2.7778	8.1814	1.6728	3.8077	5.4705

	Dollar Values	Per U.S. Dollar	Current	Per U.S. Dollar	Current	Per U.S. Dollar	Current
1 Euro	1.2000	1.2000	1.2000	1.2000	1.2000	1.2000	1.2000
Cdn. dollar	1.2000	1.2000	1.2000	1.2000	1.2000	1.2000	1.2000
Australian \$	0.625	0.625	0.625	0.625	0.625	0.625	0.625
Canadian \$	0.625	0.625	0.625	0.625	0.625	0.625	0.625
Swiss franc	0.625	0.625	0.625	0.625	0.625	0.625	0.625
French franc	0.625	0.625	0.625	0.625	0.625	0.625	0.625
German mark	0.625	0.625	0.625	0.625	0.625	0.625	0.625
Italian lira	0.625	0.625	0.625	0.625	0.625	0.625	0.625
Spanish peseta	0.625	0.625	0.625	0.625	0.625	0.625	0.625
British pound	0.625	0.625	0.625	0.625	0.625	0.625	0.625
Portuguese escudo	0.625	0.625	0.625	0.625	0.625	0.625	0.625
Hong Kong \$	0.625	0.625	0.625	0.625	0.625	0.625	0.625
Irish punt	0.625	0.625	0.625	0.625	0.625	0.625	0.625

(1) Sterling; (2) Swiss franc; (3) Argentine peso; (4) Mexican peso.

(5) Commercial franc; (6) Argentine pesos needed to buy one pound; (7) Units of 100 C.U. (Units of 100).

(8) Not quoted; (9) Not available.

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits

June 13

	U.S.	D-Mark	French	Sterling	French	ECU	SDR
7 M.	9.5%	5.5%	9%	9%	12.5%	12.5%	9.5%
2 M.	9.5%	5.5%	9%	9%	12.5%	12.5%	9.5%
3 M.	9.5%	5.5%	9%	9%	12.5%	12.5%	9.5%
1 Y.	9.5%	5.5%	9%	9%	12.5%	12.5%	9.5%

Key Money Rates

United States

	Close	Prev.	British	Close	Prev.	Close	Prev.
Discount Rate	8%	8%	Bank Rate	10	10	10	10
Federal Funds	8%	8%	Call Money	10	10	10	10
Broker-Lender Rate	8%	8%	Vasury Treasury Bill	9%	9%	9%	9%
Carrie Parker 30-17 days	8.5%	8.5%	3-month Interbank	9%	10%	10%	10%
3-month Treasury Bills	8.5%	8.5%	Interbank Rate	12%	12%	12%	12%
4-month Treasury Bills	8.5%	8.5%	Call Money	12%	12%	12%	12%
CD's 30-59 days	8.5%	8.5%	One-month Interbank	12%	12%	12%	12%
CD's 60-99 days	8.5%	8.5%	3-month Interbank	12%	12%	12%	12%

West Germany

Overnight Rate

Discount Rate

One Month Interbank

3-month Interbank

4-month Interbank

Hong Kong

Discount Rate

Call Money

60-day Interbank

Sources: Commercial Bank of Tokyo, Lloyds bank.

GOING PRICES

A.M.

P.M.

Close

Open

Change

Rate

C.

Dow Jones Averages

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg/pt	
30 Ind.	1204.43	1222.00	1190.00	1204.43	+1.12
30 Trn.	579.26	586.50	579.26	586.50	+0.24
45 S&P	487.71	497.74	484.74	497.74	+0.23
45 S&P	487.71	497.74	484.74	497.74	+0.23

Standard & Poors Index

High	Low	Close	Chg/pt	
Composite	162.71	161.76	162.44	+0.28
Industrials	162.44	161.99	163.34	+1.25
Utilities	162.34	161.97	162.00	+0.03
Finance	162.34	161.97	162.00	+0.03
Total	162.34	161.97	162.00	+0.03
New Issues	172	165	164	-1
Small Stocks	162.34	161.97	162.00	+0.03

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

*Included in the totals figures.

Market Summary, June 13**Market Diaries****NYSE****AMEX****NASDAQ****Index****Class****Prev.****High****Low****Close****Chg/pt****%Chg****Adv.****Up****Vol.****Down****Stable****Total****New Issues****Small Stocks****Odd-Lot****Small Stocks****Small Stocks**

Monday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Monday's AMEX Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Floating Rate Notes

Closing prices, June 1

Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)			
Prices	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.
430	13.50-14.50	24.50-29.50	—
450	7.50- 8.50	18.00-21.00	30.00-34.00
470	3.75- 4.75	13.50-14.50	23.50-27.50
490	2.00- 2.00	8.00-11.00	18.00-22.00
510	1.50- 2.50	6.00- 8.00	11.50-15.50

Gold 410.50-472.00

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to Section 11.11 of the November 13, 1980 Trust Indenture between Turbo Resources Limited (the "Company") and The Canada Trust Company, by Montreal Trust Company of Canada, Successor Trustee to The Canada Trust Company, (the "Trustee") that the Company has defaulted in payment of interest due on the Partially Convertible Debentures, which interest payment was due on May 15, 1983. The Trustee has certified in writing to the Company that, in its opinion, such default is materially prejudicial to the interests of the Debentureholders under the Trust Indenture and that such failure therefore constitutes an event of default under Section 6.01 of the Trust Indenture.

The Trustee has, pursuant to Section 6.01 of the Trust Indenture, in its discretion, declared the principal of and interest accrued on all of the Debentures now outstanding and all other monies payable pursuant to the Trust Indenture to be immediately due and payable to the Trustee. The Trustee has demanded of the Company that it pay to the Trustee for the benefit of the Debentureholders the principal of and interest

The Company has advised the Trustee that the Debentureholders will be included as part of its refinancing plan. This being, and has been, since May, 1982, negotiated with the Company's lenders and creditors. The Company has advised the Trustee that the Trustee will be kept informed of the progress of these negotiations and upon finalization of the negotiations, the refinancing plan will be presented.

Approved at a meeting of the Debentureholders.
Dated at Calgary, Alberta, this 27th day of May, 1983.

MONTREAL TRUST COMPANY OF CANADA

MONTRÉAL TRUST COMPANY OF CANADA
trustee

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July 1st issue

Over-the-Counter

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	3m	Net Chg.
	100s	High	Low	3m	Chg.
25	341	294	252	254	+14
26	25	255	255	254	+14
27	25	255	255	254	+14
28	25	255	255	254	+14
29	25	255	255	254	+14
30	25	255	255	254	+14
31	25	255	255	254	+14
32	25	255	255	254	+14
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166	25	255	255	254	+14
167	25	255	255	254	+14
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169	25	255	255	254	+14
170	25	255	255	254	+14
17					

SPORTS

Arnoux, Starting at the Pole, Takes Canadian Grand Prix

The Associated Press

MONTREAL — René Arnoux had to restrain himself and his turbocharged Ferrari over the last 10 laps of Sunday's Canadian Grand Prix, a difficult situation for the usually hard-charging Formula One racer.

But he was able to rein in both his emotions and his blood-red car on the way to a runaway victory — his first since moving from the Renault team to Ferrari at the start of this season.

"For me, the last 10 laps were the most difficult," the French driver explained.

Acknowledging it was so tough, the 34-year-old driver known as a tiger on the track in both qualifying and in the races shrigged and laughed, saying, "You know, I have to slow down."

Arnoux, who started from the pole and led all the way except the laps during and just after a fast mid-race pit stop, still beat second-place Eddie Cheever of the United States across the finish line by a distant 42.029 seconds.

"When you draw the pole, you're ahead right away," Arnoux said. "You just have to get a good start and hope things go well. The only thing you have to worry about is the pit stops, they can really ruin a race for you."

Arnoux's Ferrari teammate, Patrick Tambay of France, was third, followed by Keke Rosberg of Finland in a non-turbocharged Williams.

For Cheever, who took Arnoux's spot on the Renault team, that equaled his best previous Formula One finish. He was second last year in Detroit. Cheever leapt past Ricardo Patrese's Brabham to secure second place when the Italian developed motor troubles.

"It was difficult to pass him," said Cheever, who grew up in New York. "I knew I had to do it. Tambay was right behind me and I knew if I let up, he would pull ahead. So I took a risk and did what I intended to do."

"I was not very lucky before this race," said Arnoux, whose best previous finishes this season were thirds at Long Beach, California, and in San Marino. "I'm very happy to be with Ferrari. I'm very happy to be with them."

Alain Prost of France in the other turbocharged Renault was fifth, a lap behind the leaders, and John Watson of Northern Ireland, who again came from far behind to finish in the points, was sixth. Watson started 20th.

The Belgian rookie Thierry Boutsen, driving an Arrows racing

was seventh for the second straight race.

It was the fifth Formula One victory for Arnoux, but his first since the Italian Grand Prix last September.

The start of the race was delayed 45 minutes because of a regional power failure, which temporarily cut electricity to the 2.74-mile (4.41-kilometer) circuit on Notre Dame Island in the St. Lawrence River near the center of Montreal.

When the 26-car field finally got the green light, Arnoux roared into the first turn at the front and stayed there for most of the 70-lap, 191.80-mile event.

The only time he dropped out of the top spot was during a series of pit stops for gas and tires.

Arnoux ducked into the pits while holding an 11.03-second lead on Patrese after 34 laps. Patrese led laps 35 through 37 before he pitted, giving the top spot back to Arnoux on lap 38.

Tambay came into the pits the next time around and put Arnoux back in the lead for good, leading Patrese — who dropped out of the race with gearbox problems — while running fifth on lap 58 by 11.424 seconds. Patrese wound up 12th. Eleven cars were running at the end of the race.

The usually-popular strategy of starting the race with soft tires and a full-fuel tank to lighten the car will become obsolete next season when a rule against refueling during the race goes into effect.

Arnoux's victory came on a tight, demanding 17-mm circuit named for the late Canadian Formula One star Gilles Villeneuve, who won this race in 1978.

Prost's two points for fifth place helped him retain his lead in the

world championship standings. He moved three points ahead of Tambay and Nelson Piquet of Brazil, last year's Canadian Grand Prix winner whose Brabham dropped out with a broken throttle cable on the 16th lap.

Rosberg, the defending world driving champion, remained fourth in the standings with 25 points, followed by Arnoux with 17 and Watson with 16.

Ferrari moved into a tie with Renault for the lead in the constructors' championship, both with 44 points.

There were only a few minor bumping incidents and spins. No injuries were reported in the race, which in 1982 claimed the life of Ricardo Paletti in a crash at the starting line.

The crowd, estimated at more than 60,000, was treated to a hot, sunny day at an event that has traditionally been marred by wet or cold weather.

CANADIAN GRAND PRIX

1. René Arnoux, France, Ferrari; 1:46.21.20s.
2. Eddie Cheever, United States, Renault.
3. Patrick Tambay, France, Ferrari.
4. Alain Prost, France, Renault.
5. John Watson, Northern Ireland, McLaren.
6. Keke Rosberg, Finland, Williams.
7. Thierry Boutsen, Belgium, Arrows.
8. Michele Alboreto, Italy, Tyrrell.
9. Danny Sullivan, United States, Tyrrell.
10. Alan Jones, Australia, McLaren.
11. Alain Menuet, France, Williams.
12. René Arnoux, France, Alta Romeo.
13. Eddie Cheever, United States, Tyrrell.

FORMULA ONE STANDINGS

1. Prost, 30.
2. Nelson Piquet, Brazil, Brabham, 27.
3. Tambay, 27.
4. Rosberg, 25.
5. Arnoux, 23.
6. Watson, 16.
7. Cheever, 14.
8. Hill, 13.
9. Eddie Cheever, United States, McLaren, 10.
10. Jacques Laffite, France, Williams, 10.
11. Michele Alboreto, Italy, Tyrrell, 7.

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